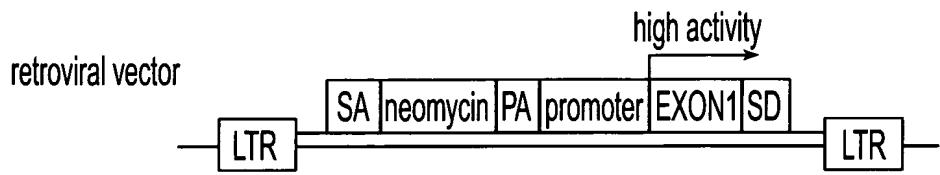




1/4

APPROVED	O.G. FIG.
	CLASS SUBCLASS
BY DRAFTSMAN	

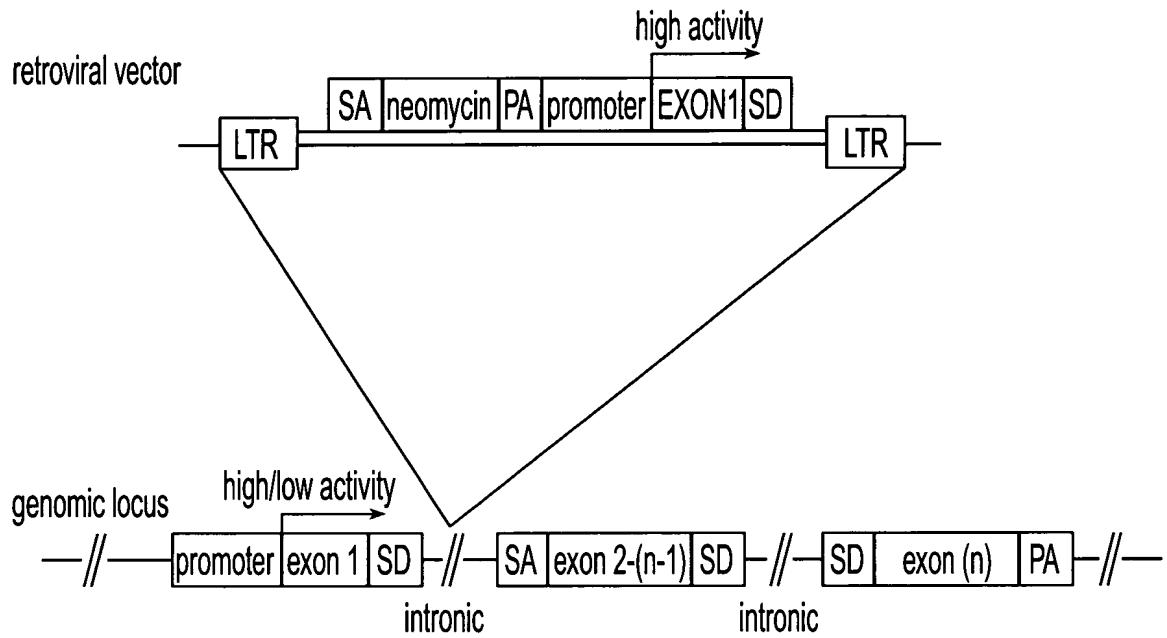


*Fig. 1A*



2/4

APPROVED	O.G. FIG.	
	CLASS	SUBCLASS
BY		

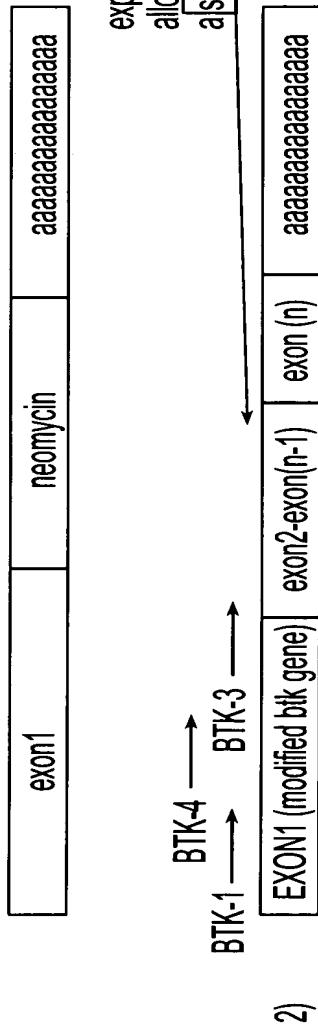


*Fig. 1B*

APPROVED	O.G. FIG.
BY	CLASS SUBCLASS
DRAFTSMAN	



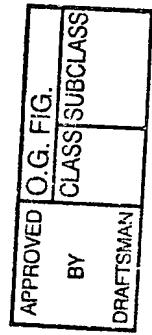
chimearic transcripts/cDNA synthesis



expression of the resistance marker  
allows one to select cells that transcribe  
a second message

3/4

Fig. 1C



### chimeric transcripts/cDNA synthesis

1)	exon1	neomycin	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
----	-------	----------	------------------

expression of the resistance marker  
allows one to select cells that transcribe  
a second message

2)	EXON1 (modified blk gene)	exon2-exon(n-1)	exon (n)	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
----	---------------------------	-----------------	----------	--------------------

The diagram illustrates the structure of a recombinant lambda phage vector (TST vector, e.g. lambdaPhage). The vector is a linear DNA molecule with the following features:

- multiple cloning site (MCS):** Contains restriction sites for rare-cutters (A) and (B), and a common site for COS (lambda cosmid).
- Insertion sites:** GET-1, GET-2, and RTT-1 are indicated, likely representing unique restriction sites for cloning.
- Terminal restriction sites:** The vector ends with a rare-cutter (B) site and a COS site.

4/4

Fig. 1D



Finland

Sheet 1 of 4

1/4

A)

retroviral vector

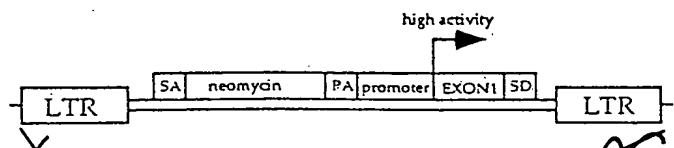
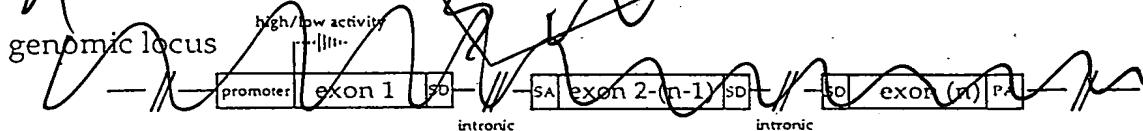


Figure 1A

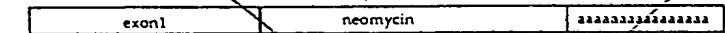
B)



1 C)

chimerearic transcripts/cDNA synthesis

1)



expression of the resistance marker allows one to select cells that transcribe a second message

BTK-1

2)

BTK-4 → BTK-3

EXON1 (modified btk gene) exon2 - exon (n-1) exon (n)

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

GET-2N  
GET-2  
RTT-1

1 D)

TST vector  
(e.g. lambdaPhage)

SEQ-4

multiple cloning site

SEQ-5

COS

rare-cutter (A)  
restriction site

rare-cutter (B)  
restriction site

COS

Figures 1A-1D



Sheet 1 of 1

2/4

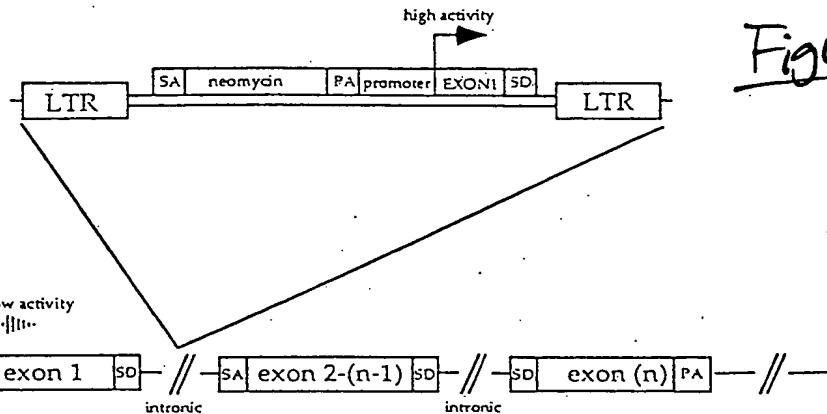
1A

retroviral vector

1B

genomic locus

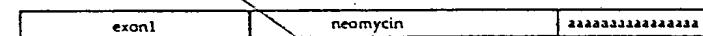
Figure 1B



1 C)

chimeraic transcripts/cDNA synthesis

1)



expression of the resistance marker  
allows one to select cells that transcribe  
a second message

BTK-1

2)

BTK-4 → BTK-3

EXON1 (modified btk gene) exon2 - exon (n-1) exon (n) aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

restriction site

GET-2N  
GET-2  
RTT-1

1 D)

TST vector  
(e.g. lambdaPhage)

COS

SEQ-4 →

multiple cloning site

restriction site

SEQ-5 ←

COS

restriction site

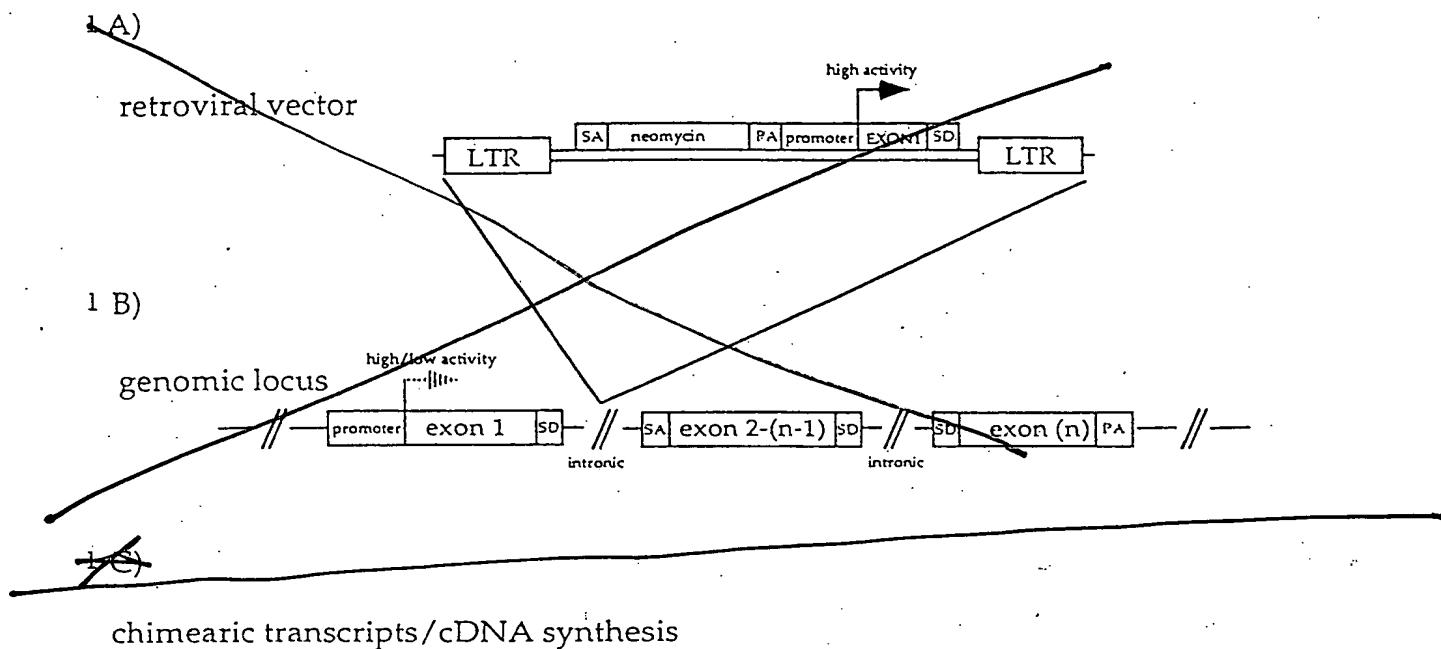
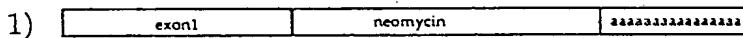
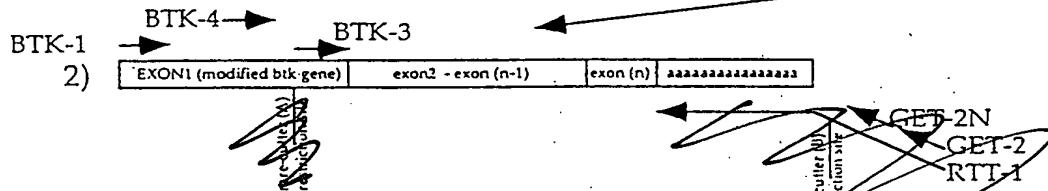


Figure 1C



expression of the resistance marker allows one to select cells that transcribe a second message



1 D)

TST vector  
(e.g. lambdaPhage)

COS

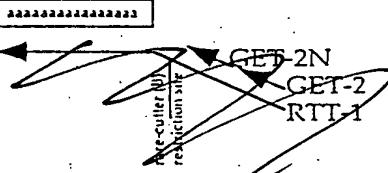
SEQ-4

multiple cloning site  
restriction site (M)

restriction site (B)

SEQ-5

COS



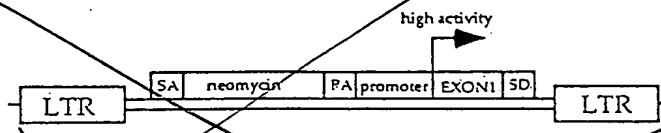
Figures 1A-1D



Sheet 1 of 11

1 A)

retroviral vector



1 B)

genomic locus

high/low activity

promoter exon 1 SD

intronic

SA exon 2-(n-1) SD

intronic

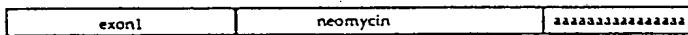
SD exon (n) PA

1 C)

chimerearic transcripts/cDNA synthesis

Figure 1D

1)



expression of the resistance marker allows one to select cells that transcribe a second message

2)

BTK-4 → BTK-3

EXON1 (modified btk gene)

exon2 - exon (n-1)

exon (n)

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

rare-cutter (A) restriction site

rare-cutter (B) restriction site

GET-2N  
GET-2  
RTT-1

*1/2A*  
TST vector  
(e.g. lambdaPhage)

COS

SEQ-4 →

multiple cloning site

rare-cutter (A) restriction site

rare-cutter (B) restriction site

SEQ-5 ←

COS